



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

on the Isthmus of Darien. By way of appendix is added an English version of the curious bull of Pope Alexander VI, of May 14, 1493, bestowing on the Spanish Crown all lands to the west of a meridian drawn 100 leagues west from "any of the islands commonly called Azores" and unoccupied by any other Christian power on Christmas of 1493, and threatening "any man who rashly presumes to infringe" this Papal donation "with the indignation of Almighty God and His Holy Apostles Peter and Paul." This is called "the first diplomatic document of American history."

The Panama Canal: Comprising Its History and Construction, and Its Relation to the Navy, International Law and Commerce.

By Reuben E. Bakenhus, Harry S. Knapp, Emory R. Johnson. xi and 257 pp. Maps, diagrams, index. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1915. 9 x 6.

Mr. Bakenhus, Civil Engineer in the U. S. Navy, is the author of Parts I, II, and III (about one-half of the volume), in which he gives the history of the canal projects, the physical characteristics of the canal region, the plan of the work, its construction and cost, problems of sanitation, etc. Parts IV and V, about 80 pages, were written by Capt. Knapp, U. S. Navy, who considers the effect of the canal upon our navy, and its bearing upon international law. Part VI, on the commercial importance of the canal, was prepared by Professor Johnson. An appendix contains President Wilson's proclamation of Nov. 13, 1914, prescribing "Rules and regulations governing the use of the Panama Canal by vessels of belligerents and maintenance of neutrality by the United States in the Canal Zone."

The material was originally published as a series of articles in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. The authors have performed a noteworthy service by systematizing the data so as to present, from a comprehensive viewpoint, "the important principles, laws, and facts to which the canal owes its existence."

AVARD L. BISHOP.

SOUTH AMERICA

Landeskunde von Chile (República de Chile). Von P. Stange. (Sammlung Götschen). 116 pp. Map, ill., index. G. J. Götschen, Berlin, 1914. 90 pfg. 6½ x 4½.

There is somewhat more of the gazetteer and encyclopedia style of writing and thinking than we would like to see. Most of the earlier volumes in this admirable series kept clear of so natural a fault when the space is strictly limited. The result of the method is to leave little room for new facts and none at all for distinctive treatment. However, the facts are up-to-date and the condensation of material is always judicious. Within these limits it is a creditable and useful book. The photographs are representative and the map is good.

Argentina, Past and Present. By W. H. Koebel. 2nd edit. xx and 465 pp. Map, ill., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, \$5. 10 x 6½.

A readable book, supplying much information about what one sees in journeying about the republic. The account of Buenos Aires and its luxury are admirable, that of the meat-eating gaucho is good. Mr. Koebel gives the best account of the plague of locusts that we have seen, substantially a fearful loss now and then to rather limited districts, but not ever affecting seriously the harvest of the whole nation. Mutual insurance would appear to meet the losses perfectly.

The book covers the country with unusual completeness, except for the north-west, Jujuy, Salta, Santiago, Tucuman, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan. Mendoza and Córdoba are mentioned, but form no significant part of Koebel's Argentina. They have not felt the modern impulse of immigration and expansion so powerfully as the eastern provinces, but they do still preserve the old Argentine type of culture which dominates the nation, for all the Porteño veneer of extravagant luxury.

An account of the wheat-growing Italian and his economics might well have